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DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY MORNING ..... JULY 16 1857.

The Way Business is Done in the Courts.

In our remarks under this head yesterday, we were far from intending to reflect on the Judges of our State Courts. We are aware that those courts are overwhelmed with business and that the Judges bring to the disposal of that business untiring energy, patience, assiduity and urbanity. We have the kindest feelings towards both these gentlemen, and a high regard for their intellectuality and integrity.

We are informed that much of what we ascribe to a want of system, is due solely to the unprecedented amount of litigation, rendering promptness in the despatch of business indispensable, though it may be sometimes attended with inconvenience to suitors. Perhaps in no two Courts in the United States is the same amount of business annually disposed of; and no where do the Judges give to the discharge of their duties a greater number of laborious hours. The Courts have been in session with scarcely a vacation, for the past nine months. It was stated that they do business without printed rules; and therein we were informed that Judge MAYNARD prepared, and had printed, rules of practice, and copies were furnished to every member of the bar. These rules, we understand, he rigidly adheres to under all circumstance, and by them his Court accomplishes as much as could possibly be done—more than was ever done before—and to the general acceptance of the bar.

There are one or two other matters in the article, conveying wrong impressions in regard to this subject; but it is not necessary for us here to point them out. Our desire now primarily is to relieve the Judges of these Courts from any injurious impressions which our article—written from another's information—may have been calculated to create.

More Lynching—Two Men Hung in Jones Co.

[From the Dubuque Republican 14.]

From Mr. Jackman, a resident of Cascade in this county, we learn the particulars of some recent acts of the Vigilance Committees of the counties of Jones, Jackson and Linn. Between Monticello and Anamosa there lived a Dr. Long and his brother, who had fallen under the suspicions of the community as persons engaged in horse thieving operations.

On Friday night last, the Committee arrived at Long's, and captured the brother and another person charged with similar offences, and hung them. Dr. Long was informed of the approach of his enemies in time to make his escape, and fled toward Dubuque in passing through Cascade he informed a confederate named Parrott, a resident of that place, of his danger, a guard was raised, and the citizens resolved that the Lynchers should not effect their purposes.

On Saturday night two strangers rode into Cascade from the south, reconnoitered the town, stayed around a short time, saying but little and transacting no business, and finally departed as they came. They were supposed to be scouts of the advancing army of Regulators, and as the latter did not make their appearance, it is supposed that they thought the town too much aroused to permit of their success in securing Parrott.

We believe that up to this time there have been nine persons hung by the Vigilance Committee in Jackson, Jones, Clinton and Cedar counties. Where this number is going to end is beyond the ken of man. The Sheriff of Clinton county has addressed a letter to Governor Grimes, stating that he has in his hands warrants for the arrest of the persons composing the Committee of Warren, on the 15th ult, that he is informed that a very large combination has been formed, bonded together by agreement or oath to organize similar outrages upon other parts of the state, and to protect and defend any of their members who may be attempted to be dealt with by law, and that this combination is supposed to extend to about two thousand persons in Jackson and the adjoining counties.

The Governor, under date of July 3d, replies to this as follows:

"You ask me 'what course shall be pursued.' I answer unhesitatingly, serve the warrants in your hands, and enforce the laws of the state. You have authority to summon to your aid the entire force of your county; if you deem it to be necessary to do so, call for that force, and prosecute every man who refuses to obey your summons.

"If the posse thus summoned is not sufficient to execute the laws, a sufficient force from other counties shall be placed at your disposal.

"If the men arrested refuse to give bail, and you believe your county jail to be unsafe, you will have authority to detailed a guard, and send the prisoners to some other county in the State, where they will be secure.

"I am resolved that so far as in me lies, this lawless violence, which, under the plea of administering justice to horse-thieves, acts at defiance the authorities of the State and country, shall be stopped, the laws both human and Divine, shall be checked. I shall have no hesitation, therefore, when officially advised of the existence of a case, such as you write me, of the nature of the state, if necessary to crush out this spirit of rebellion which has shown itself in your county.

"I shall direct all the military companies in the States to hold themselves in readiness for duty.

"As I have been written to on this subject by your County Judge and by other citizens of Clinton, and a desire thereby has been evinced to hear my opinions on the subject, or as to what my action will be, I request you to give publicity to this correspondence."

On the other hand, the Vigilance committee appear to be in no way backward about making the reasons known and justifying their proceedings. The secretary of the Committee organized at Big Rock has furnished the editor of the *Clinonian* with a copy of the proceeding of their regular meeting, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association and the names of the members thereof.

News by Last Night's Mails.

What the Government intends to do with the Filibusters.

[Dispatch to the Herald.]

WASHINGTON, July 13.

I stated some time ago that Commodore Vanderbilt had addressed a letter to the President, desiring to know whether, in case Walker should attempt to fit out another filibustering expedition against Central America, the administration would be willing to lend a hand to the United States. Yet letter has never been replied to, and, what is more, it never will be. And when the Commodore gets home, a few days ago, he made further inquiries in reference to the same subject, but was unable to ascertain anything definite. The first movement that is made or information given of an intended expedition by Walker and his friends against Central America, whether it sails from New York or New Orleans, will, I be the administration has the power, be "crushed out" at once, and the parties dealt with in a manner that will be anything but pleasant. Let the New York Commodores take heed.

CHINCHA ISLANDS.

The *Herald* of the 14th, says:—Our correspondent at Tacna, writing on the 6th ult, states that England had at last got a firm hold in the Chincha Islands in consequence of the late treaty. She no longer need suppose any advance of the United States government toward such a result, and would, it is thought, aid General Castilla with another large loan. Gen. San Roman, who commanded against Vivanco at Arequipa, is described as a very ambitious man, and a pronounced candidate for the Presidency was expected from Lima. It was feared that Vivanco would march on Tacna. An anti-filibuster treaty had been perfected with Costa Rica.

A Silver State.

The projected Territory of Arizona is reported to be so full of silver, and with silver mines as California is with gold diggings. The Gadsden purchase, if all the reports from that quarter should prove true, will be almost as valuable an addition to our territory as California.

The late discoveries of silver in the Gadsden purchase, it is said, are attracting much attention in California. Some of the mines are represented as very rich in silver, and the proprietors are only waiting for government to protect the inhabitants of the Purchase from the depredations of the Indians to enter extensively upon mining operations.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

A special despatch the N. Y. *Tribune* says:—The Treasury balance June 30, was $18,164,944; a reduction of $257,056. Average daily receipts last week, half a million of dollars.

Information here leads to the belief that the recent measures upon Gov. Walker in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, was designed to organize a Southern Anti-Administration movement. Meurs, Toombs and Stephens are reported to be the chiefs of the conspiracy in Georgia.

Gov. Anderson of Maine, probably holds on till October. The Hon. Nathan Clifford is here urging the appointment of Mr. Moore as Consul General to Canada; also recommending the construction of one steam sloop-of-war at the Chinese Navy Yard.

The State Department and the Attorney General will give no encouragement to prosecutions of the British officers for the seizure of the Panchita.

FACTIOUS NEWS.—We have news from the South Pacific and Santa Fe Railroads, 21st May, and Callao, 12th ult. In Cuba the political pots were drawing to a close, and it was thought the prisoners would be put to death. Congress is to meet in Lima, 20th July, and nothing had transpired regarding the issue contained in the President's annual message. A government loan of two millions of dollars was to be taken up by the parties who furnished the money for the last one, and Vivanco was joining Castilla, and Vivanco was joining Castilla.

(Dispatch to the Times.)

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 13.

Mr. Le Vere, President of the Tehuantepec Company, is here, and urges a mail contract for the Company. He also proposes that the Government adopt the eighth article of the Gadsden Treaty as the basis of a negotiation with Mexico, and if they cannot get more, to hold on to that.

The Kansas question brings up two conspicuous candidates for the Presidency on the democratic side—Cobb and Douglas. Col. Forney's new paper is to advocate the claims of the former.

The profits of the Congressional Printing for the last two sessions are estimated at four hundred thousand dollars.

THE N. Y. RIOTS.—The New York papers of the 14th bring nothing later in regard to the riots than are published yesterday by telegraph. The excitement was subsiding.

A NEWSPAPER CORPORATION.—It is announced that the New York *Evening Mirror* has passed into new hands, and that it will be published hereafter by the "Mirror Printing and Publishing Association." The editor is to be Mr. De Witt Bloodgood. We presume that the *Mirror* is to be a democratic paper.

CITY ITEMS.

MAKING TRIBULATE.—Thomas Branch for threatening to kill a man was fined $5, and held in $200 bonds to keep the peace.

BON-FIRES.—The Fire Department has been called out several times lately in consequence of alarms arising from bon-fires. Those bon-fires should be looked after by the authorities.

WHERE IS ANDREW HUMPHREY?—We are requested to enquire where is Andrew Humphrey? He resided in this city recently. His mother is anxious to learn his present place of residence.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Daniel Ares was arrested yesterday and put before the Grand Jury for indictment upon a charge of passing counterfeit money.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.—The new line of Telegraph between this city and Janesville is now in operation and works well. The line is substantially built and will prove a great convenience to the business public.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The whole of yesterday was spent in the trial of a man named Kirby, indicted for false swearing in the trial of a case in the Police Court. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THE earnings of the Illinois Central Railroad for the month of June, 1857, are as follows:

For June, 1857	$[illegible]
Increase in 1857	$[illegible]

The earnings for the week ending July 7th were as follows:

Freight and Passengers only	$[illegible]
For same week in 1856	$[illegible]
Increase in 1857	$[illegible]

PERSONAL.—Hon. W. H. Kelsey of New York, Hon. M. Clarke of Vermont, Hon. Galusha Grow of Pa., Judge Hood of Wisconsin and Mr. Neafie the tragedian, are at the Tremont House.

The following persons are stopping at the Richmond House: Chevalier de Bosch Spencer, Belgian Minister, Washington; Judge Daly, New York; Hon. H. Pitzhugh, New York; and Hon. W. Robertson and family, New Orleans.

COMMON WEALTH.—We have from J. H. Reed & Co., 144 Lake street, a box of Congress water, from Saratoga by express. The sample that we tasted was as pure and cool as that just from the spring. Its medicinal virtues are too well known to be mentioned here, and we content ourselves with informing our readers where it may be found by the case or the bottle at the soda counter. They may depend upon its freshness and purity, as it is sent weekly.

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch* says: "This excellent military company, in accordance with an invitation attended to them by the Duquesne Greys, of this city, will visit Pittsburgh about the 10th of September next. The Greys know how to do the honors and we feel justified in saying that the guards will be entertained in a manner consistent with the hospitable character of all Pittsburghers."

HEAVY BUSINESS.—As an evidence of the large amount of business doing in this city, particularly in the produce trade, we mention, that the cash account of our firm in the produce business yesterday amounted to $215,144.16. They checked out of one bank alone, something over $99,000, and deposited about the same amount. Some $38,000 they paid out for corn alone. The cash account of this firm daily are over $100,000.

WIFE DESERTED.—On Monday evening Peter H Williams and wife arrived in this city from Boston and took lodgings at a hotel near Jackson street. Yesterday morning Williams had his own and wife's baggage sent to the depot and left the city without his wife. They were married but a short time ago in Boston and at the time of their marriage Mrs. Williams had about $900 in money, a legacy from her father. She is a cripple from childhood, unable to support herself and it is believed that Williams married her for purpose of getting possession of her money and has now deserted her. She is without friends, in a strange city and penniless and is a worthy object of charity.

FOUND DROWNED.—On Tuesday night the body of a man was found floating in the river near Cityhourse bridge. The body was not identified but appearances indicated that it was that of a German. He was about six feet high, had red hair, cut short; had on white flannel undershirt, dungaree overalls figured silk vest, black homespun cravat, blue and brown striped cotton pants, brown lined coat, boots (half footed) on the third finger of the left hand was a small gold ring with the letters "J. M."—in one of his pockets was found some scraps of a German newspaper. He had evidently been in the water about a week.

"O BLOODY TALE."—The *Press* of yesterday laureated in a half column account of a bloody murder, alleged to have been committed in the West Division on Tuesday night. Had the Reporter for the *Press* waited a little longer at the scene of the "terrible tragedy," he would then have been saved the trouble of writing so wonderful a tale of horror. The facts out of which the *Press* Reporter manufactured its great murder story are simply these:

Thomas King and his wife reside at No. 97 West Randolph street. They do not always live happily and on Tuesday night a little quarrel between them gave rise to a great excitement in their neighborhood and yet the Police half crazy. King came home early in the evening and found his wife reading. He wished her to go to the theatre, but she would not, nor would she stop reading at his request. A little domestic scene ensued during which she threw the book at her husband, striking him in the face, he then took her by the hands to prevent any further overt acts, whereupon the woman commenced screaming with all her might, yelling murder at a frightful rate, and rushed out of the house through the back door and went to a neighbor's. In the scuffle a minor was broken and after his wife ran away King cut his hands in picking up the broken glass. The noise and the cries of Mrs. King attracted the attention of the Police, who entered the house, and finding King's hands and pantaloons bloody from the wound in his finger and the floor of both rooms spotted with blood from another cause, arrested King for the murder of his wife. Soon after Mrs. King was found, and the whole affair satisfactorily explained. Mrs. King plead guilty to the greater portion of blood spilt in the affray, but had she not, a jury of women would very soon have determined the extent of its appearance. Yesterday morning, King was fined $5 in the Police Court for making a disturbance. Our neighbor has a rare faculty of making a conflagration out of a straw.

THE CITY OF BUFFALO.—The Buffalo *Express* publishes the following account of the new steamer *City of Buffalo*, just completed for the Michigan Southern Railroad. Her first trial trip was on Saturday last:

Casting off her lines, the signal was given, her wheels revolved, the gallant craft glided ahead, nor did her machinery seem at fault during the entire run, despite its newness and the difficulty always experienced in the exact and proper adjustment of large machinery.

She ran to Point Albino in three-fourths of an hour, or at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, with but twenty pounds of steam. Crossing the lake off Barcelona, she turned homeward, making increased speed, until at one time she made eighteen and one-half revolutions per minute, with twenty-nine pounds of steam. The test was a complete success in every respect, and demonstrates that with the care that has been lavished upon her by builders, failure was impossible; and creating in the minds of her friends a confidence that she must surpass any inland craft afloat in speed and beauty. Her model is from the hands of Captain J. W. Bantz, and is the perfection of symmetry.

The following are the dimensions and particulars of construction of the new steamer:

Length over deck	340 feet.
Width of beam	38 "
Depth of hold	22 "
Diameter of wheels	32 "
Length of paddles	12 "
Tonnage	1,252

The cost of the steamer is about as follows:

Hull	$80,000
Boilers	30,000
Engine and other work	50,000
Furniture	30,000
Equipments	10,000
Total	$200,000

The engine has a 76 inch cylinder with 12 feet stroke of piston. It was made at the Morgan Iron Works, New York, and is a beautiful piece of machinery. The arms of the States of New York and Michigan are elaborately engraved by Mr. Adamson, of Buffalo, on silver plates and attached to the upper works of the engine.

The following is a list of the principal officers of the *City of Buffalo*:

Commander—Commodore A. D. PERKINS.
Pilot—A. J. MCCOMBS.
Steward—B. LOGAN.
Engineer—SAMUEL NESBITT.
First Officer—WILLIAM MCKAY.

The *City of Buffalo* will soon take her place in the line, of which she makes will be given.

SALE OF LAKE FOREST PROPERTY.—In response to the announcement of the sale of lots in the new town of Lake Forest, a very large number of persons assembled in Metropolitan Hall, Saturday, Mr. James A. Marshall was the Auctioneer, and the bidding was spirited, the purchasers embracing a large number of our most wealthy and substantial citizens. In nearly every instance the price paid, considerably exceed the appraised value. The following is the list of sales:

No.	Purchaser	Price paid
1	J Magoon	[illegible]
2	J Magoon	[illegible]
3	A Dexter	[illegible]
4	A Dexter	[illegible]
5	Wm Owen	[illegible]
6	Wm Owen	[illegible]
7	T B Bryan	[illegible]
8	T B Bryan	[illegible]
9	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
10	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
11	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
12	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
13	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
14	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
15	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
16	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
17	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
18	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
19	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
20	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
21	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
22	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
23	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
24	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
25	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
26	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
27	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
28	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
29	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
30	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
31	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
32	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
33	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
34	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
35	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
36	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
37	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
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41	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
42	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
43	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
44	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
45	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
46	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
47	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
48	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
49	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
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93	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
94	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
95	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
96	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
97	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
98	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
99	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]
100	Chicago Lyceum	[illegible]

In addition to the above, three lots outside of the town limits were sold, viz:—7 acres to E. Dyspy at $51 per acre; 14 acres to R. High at $57 per acre; 40 acres to W. A. Baldwin, at $60 per acre. The terms of sale were one quarter cash and balance payable in one, two and three years, with six per cent interest per annum. Lake Forest is twenty-five miles north of the city, immediately upon the Lake shore and is covered by a beautiful grove.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS.—A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, over the signature of "Dylon" thus writes about what he supplied to Chicago. "Dylon" is about at exaggeration:

Chicago, with its stores vying in splendor with the finest in New York and Boston, with its private houses rivaling the Fifth Avenue and Walnut Hill in taste and elaborateness of architecture, and with its streets black and alive with business, is an astonishment to those who have seen the infant of the night 9 yr. But truth compels me to say that it is an exhibition. In the place of fine houses on my coming there I saw my present home, or it is cart frame—it shingles, but no floor. Yes, for the floor I paid a dollar. I will tell you the story that made up the grand economic state in which it was my privilege to sleep the first night I was there.

First there was the small of paint, necessity, of power to be "bunked" in. I was tired, I was sleepy, I slept, and I slept well. Nobody of me, which I not only to have the foot of the house, but the door, and the door, and the door, and

DAILY TRIBUNE.

No. 51 CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Thursday Morning ..... July 16, 1857.

An Error Corrected.

In our issue of yesterday, giving a synopsis of Judge McLean's opinion in the case of Mitchell (colored) vs. Lamar, the Judge is represented as saying, "It is known that in several of the New England States, *slaves* are citizens in the broadest sense of the term, having the right of suffrage."

The word "*slaves*" is a mere slip of the pen, and should be read "*colored persons.*" Many readers would perceive the error, and supply the correction for themselves; it being so well known that *slaves* are not voters in any of the States, and also that there are no slaves in New England.

Too Bad, By Jove!

The St. Louis *Republican*, smiling from after the recent negro case in the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois, dispatched a reporter to this city, partly to gratify its own ungovernable instincts in affairs of that nature, and partly to flatter certain small politicians employed in the case, already dangerously inflated. It appears that the importance of this great to a correct understanding of matters, was somehow, in the rush of business, overlooked. Hear him:

"This is a very cool blooded place, and when we have the measures of the people in comparison with those of Illinois, we feel like a child, playfully the thermometer. Why, a stranger is sought out and made at home, while here, even among his own relatives, he is but half welcomed, and no one blur his welcome, or side him in for shaking hands."

The only way of explaining this oversight is through the presumption that the gentleman didn't get into the city at all—"passed his stay in our city—that when so supposed he was "among his own class," he was simply mistaken. People frequently fall into errors of this sort, especially among people of limited education and no experience of society worth mentioning.

Washington County Murder.

We print in another column, from the Nashville *Democrat*—a Douglas paper published at Nashville, Washington county, Illinois—a somewhat particular account of the recent murder of a negro man in that vicinity, by one *Nicholas Mansfield*, of Sparta, who subsequently gave himself up to the officers of the law, was examined, and on the account says, "fully justified" and "honorably and promptly discharged. We invite the attention of our readers to the parallel of the apologists for the act, asking them at the same time, to remember that this murder was done without reason, solely upon the information of a man, who by his own confession, was a slanderer, acting willingly and maliciously in defiance of the law. It was a most barbarous outrage; and were not Washington county among the thickest of Douglas-cursed localities in Illinois, the murderer would be visited by the fate that the enormity of his crime deserves. But nothing can be done. The Judiciary of all that end of the State is in the hands of men like Mansfield; public opinion formed on the Douglas and Taney model, regards the negro as a "thing" that has no rights that a white man need respect; the local politicians express the indignation that such occurrences stir up by denouncing it as "Abolitionism," and this week will continue, to the utter disgrace of Illinois wherever in the civilized world her name is pronounced. It may be when education has done her brilliant work in Egypt—when nearly one thousand of the native white population of Washington county, over eighteen years of age, are taught to read the Bible—when a gospel is preached there that does not teach the righteousness of human slavery; when the ancient Christ battle of the people ceases to be a dogma further removed than barbarism; when she has journals that are not used for the hoodwinking of voters for the benefit of politicians—that the dark color of a man's skin will not put him in peril of losing his life by the murderer's hand in open day. It may then happen that the murderer of such a man will not be followed out of a court in which a wretched mockery of justice has been enacted, with the brazen of his fellows—his equals in brutality and his accomplices (after the fact) in the crime. But there is missionary work to be done ere that happy time arrives.

Interdict Shells and Dispatches Wanted.

Now that the "plum dodge" has been resorted to by the Anti-Administration, there will be a good market kept-hand for such shells and dispatches as are not elsewhere employed. Those who can ably expand the "Free Soil Democrat" are in demand.

I believe in the righteousness of Human Slavery. I believe it to be the duty of the Congress of the United States, to extend Slavery wherever the American flag flows; and I believe this extension to be the glorious mission of the blessed Union Democracy.

I believe the Declaration of Independence to be a lost original lie.

I believe that a negro has no rights that a white man need respect.

I believe that a father may sell his son into bondage and his daughter for purposes of prostitution, or that he may, himself, hold his own son as a slave and keep his daughter in gross his lust; and that whatever rebels against this "dispensation of Providence" is a fanatic and disorganizer.

I believe it is unchristian for a Christian community to multiply and replenish the earth—that polygamy is a profitable law, and that no decent man should be asked to be its father.

I believe that God is the Father of all creation, negro included, and that they descended from Shem and are cursed to the end of time; that there ought to be, if there is not, a negro tribe in the Heaven of men, a Heaven for negroes, if there are no negroes in Heaven at all, or if there be, they should be descendants of Abolitionists or Free Soilers.

I believe in St. Walker, the hero of Nicaragua, and I pray for his restoration to the field of Christian usefulness.

I believe in Stephen A. Douglas; that he was right when he compounded the Missouri Compromise, a sacred compact that no subsequent law could disturb; that he was right when he declared it to be repealed in the Senate, and "inoperative and void." I believe that he was right when he broke it down and put popular sovereignty in its place. I believe that he was right when he abandoned popular sovereignty and set up our blessed degree of the 22d inst., by which popular sovereignty was overwhelmed.

I believe in the sanctity of the Black Republicans and the purity of sanctity of our brethren, the Irish Catholics, all of our political allies in the dungeons to be consecrated to patronizing the half-drowned, beer-drinking Dutch, who will not suffer to our cause.

I believe in Democracy, with Douglas' explanation and construction in the New Testament, as promulgated by enlightened Southern citizens, especially in the religious teaching of Cushing, and Pool; in the Constitution as explained by Taney in the Higher Law Court, constituted to act as an Congress; in the Resolutions of Mac, which there is no right to the court to do that things of Slavery and to its enforcing.

I believe in those who repeat this Litany at all times in private, and in public whenever it is safe to do so, will not let John in Illinois, though not permanent stations, as it is supposed that the "plum dodge" will not be played a great while. If settled in Chicago, they will be allowed the range of the *Times* office as a loafing place. They may dodge what they may, or stay at the editorial table, smoke a pipe, read the Free Slavery papers with which that office abounds, and may put Black Republicans and those who will be made to strike their shell. Applications received by any prominent Anti-Administrationist in the city.

The new Constitution of Iowa, which the people are to ratify or reject in August next, permanently fixes the seat of government at Des Moines. The State will not be allowed to contract a debt greater than $250,000, and no city or town can do the same thing, to a greater extent than five percent of its valuation. The Legislature can pass a general banking law, and also establish a State bank with branches, but stockholders have to undergo a popular vote. A State Board of Education, to consist of the Governor, Secretary of State, and Auditor of State, is to be created annually for all purposes. There is a vacancy occurs in the office of Secretary of State, and that is worthy, in the opinion of the Democrat, the most "able" Democrat in the Territory, to be appointed to the place. The Constitution is worded in such a way that it will be difficult for any one to find out what it means, if he should be given office.

Mr. Ford, the Democrat, is a candidate for the office of Secretary of State, and he is a good man for the place. He is a good Democrat, and a good man, and he would make a good Secretary of State. We hope he will be appointed.

Law Reform.—No. 2.

More than a year ago we incidentally noted certain recent Law Reforms in England. It is worth while to recur to them, for the purpose of recalling their leading features. They were embodied in the Common Law Procedure Acts of June, 1853, and of August, 1854. These Acts of Parliament were framed by a royal commission. It is well to mention the names of the Commissioners: for when we find such chiefs and leaders at the bar in insurrection against the revered traditions of the Courts, we may infer that the necessity for reform in legal proceedings was most urgent and peremptory. Besides, the sanction of such names is no slight acquisition to the cause of reform. Those Commissioners were WILLIAM BRAMWELL, a Queen's Counsel; JAMES SHAW WILDES, Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir SAMUEL MARTIN, a Baron of the Exchequer; Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Attorney General; and Sir JOHN JERVIS, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

We cannot, of course, specially enumerate the changes which these Procedure Acts introduced; but they are numerous and radical. In fact, they have revolutionized the system of process, pleading and practice, and enlarged the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law, by conferring on them numerous equity powers. To attempt to explain these fully would bring us out our readers in almost impenetrable mysteries; for we may indicate their general nature. They are such as are calculated greatly to simplify procedure, and to abolish technicalities; fictions are enough away, like so many worthless weeds; redundancies, verbosities and surplusage are unceremoniously exterminated; special demurrers are deservedly scouted out of existence; pleadings framed to embarrass or prejudice a fair trial of the action, are to be amended or stricken out by the court; liberalities of amendment of defects and error are allowed; rules of evidence are materially modified; ——, equitable assets may be reached on execution; the writ of mandamus has an enlarged and simplified range; injunctions may be issued, when expedient, to afford a party redress; equitable defences are admitted in suits at law. The examination of parties, plaintiff and defendant, had been previously authorized. Such innovations, of which the above is the mere outline, have, of course, made a revolution in Westminster Hall.

The days of English "special pleading" are numbered. The spirit of reform has invaded the serene, solemn and olden sphere of English law. The incorrigible conservatism of the most stubborn of all conservatives—English Judges and English lawyers—has been conquered in its strongest sanctuary, the courts—in spite of judges in wig and serjeants in gown, much of the venerable "wisdom" of age has been expunged forever. Processes, pleadings and practice have been simplified and some struck down to an extent that would have confounded an old common law sage like Coke, and have startled an equity draughtsman like Hilton. Assumpsits, Trovers, Trespasses, covenants and Case, which have, since the days of Glanville and Henry the second, flourished untouched, with their trains of intricacies, fictions and mysteries, have vanished into that limbo, where, according to Ariosto, the lost wits of men are to be found. The special demurrer which harrassed the courts, bewildered practitioners, and dismayed suitors—this petty legal man-trap and spring gun which lurked in the tribunals with vexation and delay—will no longer be suffered to bring the law into the grace and derision. All these, and similar relics of other times, have become their hallowed places and consigned to the legal antiquarian where, as memorials of an obsolete and frivolous science, they will rank with the hallucinations of Aristotle's logic and the scholiasts's dialectics. The action of trover, for instance, is now as much a thing of the past, as an *Ignis fatuus*, or wager of battle.

This late victory of common sense over consecrated precedent, ought certainly to teach us a lesson. We have not yet caught the infection of reform from several of our sister States where law reforms have been more radical and revolutionary, and their benefits greatly more numerous, than in England. If we are insensible to the advance made in the codes of New York, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and California, to whose simplified and rational system of procedure, if we imagine that the Commissioners of Law Reform, in their elaborate experiments, had to encounter obstructions or justice, if we take those reforms lightly, because they started on the Hudson, and not on the Thames, and if we incline to reject them because they have the freshness and immaturity of our times and not the ripeness and dage of age, let us shall we age of such schools in England, which, though much in unison, have so, in Illinois, for in the case of Pope English reforms were the work of judges in long wigs and of serjeants in long gowns, and are in operation within the precise, which the Union of the Law's mighty sages still hover. Our law, in practice and pleading, is, or professed to be, the similitude of its English original. We have yet the vices and defects of that original. But these, or many of them, unless and violent parts of English law have been abolished. We refute these Sanders and Chitty are oracles with us yet. With us, the Law may yet be "a mystery." The Chief Justice, who, to-day, is the Queen's Bench, holds the seals which once were poised by Coke himself, in fresh from the disturbing elements of subtlety and form which, at his hour, are permitted to swerve the courts of Illinois. Westminster Hall resounds with an echo of Bracton's dicta fresh from the tramels of a narrow and technical practice. But our bar wanes in learned and the court in vigor in the galaxy objections of a special demurrer, or in the contested competency of a witness. Now, it occurs to us, that the most timid and cautious of professional conservatives—the most religious reverence of the Year Books and of Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium—cannot not hesitate to follow in a path of reform where not any, sisters the footsteps of Bacon, Marlin and Sir John Jervis. If, even, Westminster Hall is not now the sanctuary of antiquated science, if the traditions and reverence of the English bench and bar have yielded in the pressure of the times and the requirements of reason, why shall our courts of Illinois longer shelter within their precincts, the exploded and abandoned fictions and inventions of better old, of Norman age and old English courts?

We, therefore, urge the Bar of this State, through our political change from the English. We desire to see the entire existing system of legal procedure uprooted and reconstructed. In our opinion, it is not sufficient that we should merely remove from the office of law those obsolete rules and usages, and leave the whole structure and reform it, using such portions of the older and commercial as we may find, legal and harmonious with the modern and the new.

The Talbot Case Yet.

Brookfield, Broome Co., Mich., July 14, 1857.

Editor Chicago Tribune:

I inclosed to your paper of Monday, the 13th, but a statement copied from the Urbana Union, to which the editor says he shows a few difficulties, taken by Mr. Carl from his first, which puts the 6 and 7 of Mr. Walker in doubt. He says "the results were not selected at random, but all from the 6th, and considering the backwoods home, we think this is pretty hard to beat, and we venture the challenge, that no 6-shooter can be found in the Union, on other than Illinois pay."

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not pay on 16 ABS MY BOAT, BUT MOVE THAT YOU WILL, the shaft or Thursday taken from the horse of H. L. Howe, of the place, which measured 7 feet 7 inches, and weighed from a not containing eight bulbs, the shortest, one of which is 2 feet 4 inches. Also, one shell weighed 18 pounds, from the gun of J. S. Fox, which measured 7 feet in length. I submit to any their equal cannot be found in any other State. Will the Illinois Legislature do well, good and great in the future, as it has done in the past?

Very respectfully yours,

L. F. ALLEN.

Democratic Hoax.—A certain Republican of this city, by publication in the Democratic Press of Tuesday last, that he would, on the 4th of July, hoist a flag, with a dozen of any conformity of opinion, and walking to Chicago Hall, and hoisting it on the cupola, through the City Hall, and, in fact, wherever the Democrats should choose, and that in which the Democrats should choose, and that in which, or, in the Democratic Convention, the sound of which should resound. The Democrats of the Democratic Convention, in making a flag of the Democratic Convention, and in making a flag of the Democratic Convention, and in making a flag of the Democratic Convention, and

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Medical Notices.

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DR. TILTON has left the Ransom House, and removed to the Sherman House, where he is prepared to display the celebrated Oscanlis India rubber Medical Gutt. Jaws for the cure of Deafness, Polypus, Stammering, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Fits, Fever and Ague, Delirium Tremens, Nervous Debility, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone, Mile, Vinegar, Acids, Fast Spread Diseases, Gleets, Gonorrhoea, &c. Also, the Oscanlis Medical Instruments for the above, may be had at all Drug Stores in Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis.
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Legal Notices

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court of Common Pleas,
September Term, A. D. 1857.

Alexander Smith, David L. Jenkins and James F. Jenkins vs. E. B. Gunning, Henry H. Hale and Henry Hawk.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the said E. B. Gunning, Henry H. Hale and Henry Hawk, that the said plaintiffs have filed their declaration in the Court of Cook County, State of Illinois, on the first day of September, A. D. 1857, in the suit of the said Alexander Smith, David L. Jenkins and James F. Jenkins against the said E. B. Gunning, Henry H. Hale and Henry Hawk, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and that the said suit is now pending in said Court, ready for trial, when and where you are requested to appear.

Now, therefore, unless you shall E. B. Gunning, Henry H. Hale and Henry Hawk, appear before the said Court on the first day of its next term, to be holden at the City of Chicago, on the second Monday in November, A. D. 1857, and plead to the said suit, judgment will be rendered against you according to the law and the facts, and the damages sustained by the said plaintiffs will be assessed and costs will be paid to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
ADAMS & VAN DORSEN, Pltfs. Atty. 1t1 606,787

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.
Cook County Court, Chancery, In Chancery.
Chicago, July 17, 1857.

William Wentworth, Executor, Charles Wentworth, Jr., Charles Wentworth, Jr., Jr., vs. E. PAINE FREER.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECRETAL ORDER entered in the above entitled cause, I, L. C. Paine, Master in Chancery, do hereby give notice to the said E. Paine Freer, that I will, on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, A. D. 1857, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., at my office in Chicago, in said County, at the request of the said complainants, sell at public vendue, to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate, situated in the City of Chicago, to wit: Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Block 100; also lots 1 and 2 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Block 100; also lot 3 in Block 100; also lot 3 in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Block 100; also lot 3 in Block 100; also lot 3 in Block 100; also lot 3 in